



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

When *ut* was used, such clauses gradually developed until in later Latin the position of the particle became normally initial. This shift was taking place in early Latin and had already been practically completed in *ut* clauses dependent on verbs of fearing, which have initial *ut* in 88% of the Plautine cases, preverbal *ut* in only 5%.

The foregoing illustrations will serve to indicate the nature and method of Dr. Rowland's work. He closes with a summary proving that the preverbal position of *ne* and *ut* is much more frequent in early Latin and that as time went on there was a steady drift of the particles to the initial (conjunctive) position which we regard as normal in classical Latin. If we could trace the phenomenon back beyond our earliest records, we should undoubtedly find the preverbal position of these particles still more common than it is in early Latin. Our defective records allow us to see only parts of the development.

Dr. Rowland has certainly accomplished quite enough for the purposes of a dissertation, but naturally he has not exhausted the subject and it is to be hoped that he will supplement his present work. He is interested primarily in the positive side of the problem—the side on which stand the majority of instances in each group—but the other side is hardly less interesting: to examine, for instance, the reasons why considerable numbers of cases do not follow the principles which he has enunciated. If 90% of the cases of *ut* in a given type of clause are initial, why do not the other 10% follow this principle? He has done something along this line, but not enough to clear up the subject. Vergil, for example, often has a large number of cases of the intermediate position which Dr. Rowland briefly attributes to "metrical difficulties", without saying exactly what he means. If there is a metrical explanation for some of the facts in Vergil, why not look for similar explanations in Plautus and Terence, who were certainly confronted with analogous difficulties? I have suggested above that there are other affinities of order working in Latin which might throw light on some parts of the subject. It is in fact probable that Dr. Rowland could make his points even stronger by extending and deepening his work.

In conclusion the reviewer wishes to add that it is a pleasure to read a dissertation which is so clearly and concisely written, and so well printed.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE.

ARTHUR L. WHEELER.

### ILLUSTRATIONS OF TACITUS

In Matthew Arnold's *Balder Dead*, Part 2, the picture of the "piteous crew",

Cowards, who were in sloughs interred alive;  
And round them still the wattled hurdles hung,  
Wherewith they stamped them down, and trod them deep,  
To hide their shameful memory from men,

was probably suggested by a passage in Tacitus, *Germania* 12: 'weaklings and cowards they bury in

mire and swamp, with hurdles thrown over them'. This they do, Tacitus adds, in the idea that even the punishment of shameful deeds should be hidden from the sight of men.

The Life of Sir Philip Sidney, 399, by M. W. Wallace (Cambridge, 1915), quotes "Camden's tribute to his dead friend":

Rest then in peace, O Sidney, (if I may be allowed this address). We will not celebrate your memory with tears but admiration. Whatever we loved in you, whatever we admired in you, still continues and will continue in the memories of men, the revolutions of ages, and the annals of time. Many, as inglorious and ignoble, are buried in oblivion, but Sidney shall live to all posterity.

This "address" is borrowed from the closing chapter of the *Agricola* (46):

placide quiescas. . . . Admiratione tepotius. . . .  
colamus. . . . Quidquid ex Agricola amavimus,  
quidquid mirati sumus, manet mansurumque est in  
animis hominum, in aeternitate temporum, in fama  
rerum, nam multos veterum velut inglorios et ignobilis  
oblivio obruit, Agricola posteritati narratus et traditus  
superstes erit.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY. WILFRED P. MUSTARD.

### THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

The American School of Classical Studies at Athens will be conducted during 1920-1921 on the pre-war basis, and properly qualified students are invited to announce their intention of enrolling. Unusual advantages are offered in the way of both study and travel. Those who are admitted to residence in the building of the School will not find the cost of living as high as in the other capitals of Europe. Inquiries may be addressed to Professor Edward Capps, of Princeton University, or to Professor E.D. Perry, of Columbia University.

Two Fellowships, yielding stipends of \$1000 and \$800, are open. Examinations for Fellowships will be held on March 22-24, 1920.

Candidates for Fellowships must pass examinations in Modern Greek and in three of the following subjects: (1) Greek Architecture, (2) Greek Epigraphy, (3) Greek Sculpture, (4) Greek Vases, (5) Pausanias and the Topography and Monuments of Athens, (6) General Greek Archaeology, i.e. Prehellenic Antiquities of Greece, Bronzes, Coins, Gems, Terra-cottas, Jewelry, etc., and Painting.

Anyone who desires to take the examination should communicate with the Chairman of the Committee on Fellowships, Professor Samuel E. Bassett, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont, before February 1, 1920. At the same time he should indicate which three of the six subjects he selects, and should submit any papers, whether printed or in manuscript, which he has written on archaeological subjects. The quality of these papers will in part determine the award of the Fellowships.

EDWARD CAPPS.

### THE CLASSICAL CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA

The 146th meeting of The Classical Club of Philadelphia was held on Friday, December 5, with thirty-two members and guests present. The paper of the evening was read by Professor D. P. Lockwood, of Haverford